WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A liquid crystal display comprising:

a pair of substrates which face each other and a liquid crystal held therebetween;

a plurality of source lines and a plurality of gate lines arranged in a matrix on one of the pair of substrates, the plurality of source lines each being divided into two groups in a direction of extension of the source line;

a first source driver to apply image signals to one group of the divided source lines;

a second source driver to apply image signals to the other group of the divided source lines;

a first gate driver to apply scanning signals to the plurality of gate lines that extend across the one group of the divided source lines;

a second gate driver to apply scanning signals to the plurality of gate lines that extend across the other group of the divided source lines; and

a switching unit to switch and allocate an image signal from each of the first and second source drivers to a predetermined number of the source lines.

2. A liquid crystal display according to Claim 1, wherein the predetermined number of source lines is two to four.

3. A liquid crystal display according to Claim 2, wherein the predetermined number of source lines is three.

4. A driving method for a liquid crystal display according to Claim 3, wherein image signals having inverse polarities are output from adjacent outputs of the first and second source drivers.

5. A driving method for a liquid crystal display according to claim 3, wherein image signals having inverse polarities are output from opposing outputs of the first and second source drivers.

6. A driving method for a liquid crystal display according to claim 3, wherein scanning signals are applied substantially symmetrically by each gate driver.

7. A driving method for a liquid crystal display according to claim 6, wherein the first gate driver applies scanning signals starting from a gate line most proximate to the first source driver and proceeding towards a gate line most distal to the first gate driver.

8. A driving method for a liquid crystal display according to claim 7, wherein the second gate driver applies scanning signals starting from a gate line most proximate to the second source driver and proceeding towards a gate line

most distal to the second gate driver.

9. A driving method for a liquid crystal display according to claim 7, wherein each scanning signal applied by the first gate driver is substantially simultaneous with the symmetric scanning signal applied by the second gate driver.

10. A method of increasing ease of writing in a liquid crystal display, the method comprising:

selecting two sets of image signals, each image signal selected from a plurality of image signals;

applying each set of image signals to one of two groups of divided source lines; and

applying scanning signals to two groups of gate lines, each group of gate lines extending across a corresponding group of the divided source lines.

11. The method of claim 10, the selecting comprising demultiplexing each image signal from the plurality of image signals.

12. The method of claim 10, further comprising dividing the source lines into two groups of source lines and the gate lines into two groups gate lines.

13. The driving method of claim 10, further comprising

inverting polarities of adjacent image signals of each of the two groups of image signals.

14. The driving method of claim 10, further comprising applying one scanning signal to one of the two groups of gate lines substantially simultaneously with applying one scanning signal to the other of the two groups of gate lines.

15. The driving method of claim 14, further comprising applying the scanning signals substantially symmetrically between the two groups of gate lines.

16. The driving method of claim 15, further comprising applying the scanning signals to the two groups of gate lines such that the substantially simultaneously applied scanning signals progressively approach each other.

17. The driving method of claim 15, further comprising applying the scanning signals to the two groups of gate lines such that the substantially simultaneously applied scanning signals remain the same distance from each other.

18. The driving method of claim 10, further comprising balancing a writing time of the image signals on the selected source lines with a capacitance formed at areas of overlap of the source lines and gate lines to provide a desired increase in ease of writing.